Prisons.

697 In Mukalla there is one prison, and "lock-ups" in the police stations. There are said to be 20 warders in the prison who wear a khaki uniform, but I only saw six. The prison is in the charge of the Commander of the Forces. On inspection the only prisoners seen were political, some 30 men and boys who were hostages from the various tribes and who are changed every month.

The headquarters of the uniformed police contains two cells where short sentences are served and remand prisoners detained. It was said that prisoners were not kept there for more than 24 hours.

CHAPTER XIV.

SOCIAL SERVICES IN QU'AITI TERRITORY.

Health Administration.

743 There is only one Government medical institution and that is the dispensary in Mukalla.[1] It is in charge of a Hindu doctor assisted by a compounder and three dressing boys. The doctor took over his duties in April 1934, and from the 3rd of that month to the end of September he had treated 1,575 patients. In the month of October the number was 147. He performs only very minor operations and the figures include eight or ten such cases. Most of the doctor's work is in the dispensary itself, but he is sometimes called in for domiciliary visits. The dispensary is open from 8 to 12 in the morning and from 5 to 8 in the evening for urgent cases.

164 The principal ailments are diseases of the eye, eye trachoma being very prevalent, and rheumatic affections of the joints. There is no malaria in Mukalla, but cases come in from outside. The doctor possesses no microscope, but he has not traced any cases of ankylostomiasis or bilharzia. There is practically no syphilis, but gonorrhoea is fairly common. Constipation is chronic. From April to October he had used almost two hundredweight of magnesium sulphate. Tropical ulcers are fairly common.

164 751 Mr. H. M. Heald in his report on the agricultural resources says "Smallpox seemed to be the most fatal disease in the interior, and in some years whole villages were wiped out; I was informed that for generations they have had a system of inoculation performed by taking the blood from a child with the disease and rubbing it in a cut made on the arm, generally between the shoulder and elbow. In Mukalla, being the seaport connected with the east, they sometimes had plague, but as far as I could gather they had been free for a number of years."

743 In addition to his dispensary work the doctor is in charge of the Port Health work for ships and dhows, and has recently been appointed medical officer of health in the town.

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[1] There may now be a dispensary operating in Shihr.

Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden
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date the Dathina Unit, and a portion of the Amiri force, attended a course of instruction in Headquarters. It was not possible to make a start in the training of Tribal Guards until the alteration referred to above had been finished in the camp, and it is hoped to continue these courses in the future.

Posts

Detachments of Government Guards were stationed in the following districts:

Dathina: Mudia, Am Quleita, Am Khudeira.
Abyan: Jaar, Al Husn, Ba Teis.
Subeihi: Tor al Baha, Am Farsha, Am Riga.
Dhala: Safra, Dhala and Jihaf.
Beihan: Nejd al Mezar, Beihan, Asylan.
Ahwar: Ahwar and Masana.

Apart from operations against Ami Haidara in February the Government Guards were not engaged in any military action throughout the year. On several occasions it became necessary to send reinforcements to districts to meet emergencies, the most notable being the despatch of a strong force to Abyan in the summer months to protect the Agricultural Department's scheme against sabotage by followers of the Lower Yafai Sultan.

Following the murder of the Political Officer, Northern Area, a detachment of Government Guards accompanied the force sent to investigate the case and later completed a march through southern Amiri territory.

No casualties were suffered during the year.

In the Eastern Aden Protectorate, security is primarily a responsibility of the states themselves, but it is still necessary to provide additional security forces. The Hadhrami Bedouin Legion under the control of the British Agent performed their security functions with credit.

PRISONS

There is no recognised Prisons Service in the Western Aden Protectorate. Chiefs of states have their own state prisons which are supervised by the political staff.

Chapter 10: Communications

In the Western Aden Protectorate road communications remained difficult, although motor transport continued to operate to Taiz and Hodeidah.

In the Eastern Aden Protectorate in February British Overseas Airways Corporation closed the Karachi route which they had been using from Aden, via Riyan. This caused some dismay in Mukalla, where there is

6:Gt. Brtr., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

PRISONS

There is no recognised Prisons Service in the Western Aden Protectorate. Chiefs of States have their own state prisons, which are supervised by the political staff. 697

Chapter 10: Communications

In the Western Aden Protectorate increasing use is being made of motor vehicles throughout the Protectorate, and, although no first-class roads exist, regular traffic is maintained on the following routes: 494

			Miles
Sheikh Othman	to	Lahej	16
" "	"	Tor al Bahar	64
" "	"	Musaimir	61
" "	"	Dhala	88
Aden	"	Zinjibar	40
"	"	Ja'ar	50
"	"	Al Husn	56
Zinjibar	"	Dirjaj	17
"	"	Sheikh Abdullah	6
"	"	Shuqra	30
Shuqra	"	Am Surra	30
"	"	Lodar	50
"	"	Mudia	68
"	"	Am Quleita	78
"	"	Ahwar	76
"	"	Irqa (E. Aden Prot.)	48

A regular air service by B.O.A.C. was maintained during the summer months between Aden and Mukeiras, mainly for transporting vegetables for the Aden Market. Other existing landing grounds, which are used only by the Royal Air Force, are situated at Shuqra, Ahwar, Lodar, Dhala and Beihan. 509

In the Eastern Aden Protectorate B.O.A.C. resumed its services in the spring, but suspended them again in November. Ethiopian Air Lines ceased operating in the spring when their licence expired. There was still no regular steamer service, although the number of weird craft passing as steamers which called at Mukalla increased considerably.

Chapter 11: Geography and Climate

SITUATION AND AREA

The Aden Protectorate which can be more conveniently described administratively and geographically by dividing it into two areas, the Western and Eastern, has a total superficial area of about 112,000 square miles. It is bounded on the east by the western boundary of the Sul- 131 631

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-8 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut mm2

342 insulation against the heat. Roofs are universally flat, and used for the recreation of the women, who keep purdah, and for sleeping in the summer.

342 The farm-house of the tribesmen is little removed from its earlier function of a fort, and even in large towns it is unusual for the ground
531 floor (often used as a stable) to have more than loop-holes, windows being reserved for the upper storeys. But the upper part of a house is frequently decorated with whitewash, and in some cases most intricate and delicate patterns are created in plaster-work and whitewash, occasionally touched with blue or other colours. Sanitation is primitive.

342 The cities of the Hadhramaut have tall mud-brick buildings, nearly every house in Shibam is from five to seven storeys high, and the wealthy Seiyids and Sultans live in veritable palaces which are remarkable not only for their size and cost but for their taste and beauty.

Chapter 9: Law and Order

JUSTICE

692 The Law Courts in the Protectorate are of two kinds (*a*) Sharia Courts, which administer the Sharia or Quranic Law and (*b*) Common Law Courts, which handle all cases outside the jurisdiction of the Sharia Courts.

625 In the Eastern Aden Protectorate security is primarily a responsibility of the states themselves, but it is still necessary to provide additional security forces.

PRISONS

697 There is no recognised prison service in the Western Aden Protectorate. Chiefs of states have their own state prisons, which are supervised by the political staff in controlled areas.

625 ## WESTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE SECURITY FORCES

Government Guards

The establishment was as follows:

British Officers	*Arab Officers*	*Other Ranks*	*Specialists, etc.*
5	18	582	82

Posts were maintained in the Dhala district at Dhala, Safra, Jabel, Jihaf, Lazaric and Awabil; in Abyan district at Ja'ar (Khanfar), El Husn, Ba Teis and Hitat; in Ahwar district at Ahwar and El Oqma; in Beihan at Beihan, El Ain, Asailan, Najd Maizar and Najd Merqad; in Dathina district at Am Surra, Mudia, Am Khudeira and Am Quleita; at Thumeir in the Quteibi area and at Mahfad and El Irq in the Manqas district.